Theft cases in Hassan and Hole-Narsipur.

Q.—539. **Sri B. N. BORANNA GOWDA** (Belur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state.—

(*a*) the number of theft cases registered during the last three or four months in Hassan Town and Hole-Narsipur;

(*b*) whether day-light theft cases have been registered ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—

A—(*a*) Sixteen cases in Hassan Town and 25 cases in Hole-Narsipur Town, respectively, are registered for house-breaking and theft from November 1952.

(*b*) Day-light offences of theft are being registered by the Local Police as and when reported.

Discussion on Question No. 144.

Date and time announced.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri. N. C. Nagiah Reddy has given notice under Rule 39 of Legislative Assembly Rules of Procedure to raise discussion on the subject matter of question No. 144 which was answered on the floor of the House on the 9th March. This pertains to the appointment of a High Court Judge for purpose of enquiring into certain allegations against the University. Discussion will take place on Wednesday the 18th March at the end of the business for the day.

Now the general debate on the Budget will continue.

Request for Extension of Time for General discussion on Budget, 1953-54.

ಶ್ರೀ ಆರ್. ಅನಂತರಾಮನ್ (ಚಾಮರಾಜಪೇಟೆ).—ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ. ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಮೇಲೆ ಬಹಳ ಜನ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಬುಧವಾರ ಒಂದು ದಿನ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ 27ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖಿನೊಳಗೆ ಆಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯ (ನಂಜನಗೂಡು-ಅನುಸೂಚಿತ ಜಾತಿಗಳು).—ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲಿನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿವಸಗಳನ್ನಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಾರಿ ಮೂರು ದಿವಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿನ, ಅಂದರೆ 18ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಅವಕಾಶಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ನಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪಟ್ಟಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ನಾಲ್ಕು ದಿನ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದ್ದ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ದಿವಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿತ್ತು.

Can the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue answer ? The Revised Provisionial Programme of Business is already distributed to you; as per this list there is no day left for us.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Minister for Revenue and Public Works).—We may be permitted to reply to the debate on the 18th March and some of the Hon'ble Members may be permitted to speak the whole of to-day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What the Hon'ble Minister for Revenue suggests is that on Wednesday the 18th, the Ministers will make their replies to the debate. So the whole of to-day may be utilised by the members.

(All the members agreed to the suggestion made by the Speaker and accordingly, Wednesday, the 18th March 1953 was fixed for the Ministers to reply to the debate).

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಹುಚ್ಚಮಾಸ್ತಿಗೌಡ (ಹುಲಿಯೂರು ದುರ್ಗ).—18ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸದಸ್ಯರೂ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ (ಹೊಳಲ್‌ಕೆರೆ).—ಶ್ರೀನ್ಯಾಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರು ಸಲಹೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 31ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಒಂದು ದಿವಸವಿದೆ. 18ನೆಯ ತಾರೀಖು ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಬಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

BUDGET FOR 1953-54—GENERAL DISCUSSION.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T.-Narsipur).—Mr. Speaker, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to express my opinion on the Budget. At the outset, I wish to draw the attention of Government that the Budget estimates relating to University have not been supplied this year even though that was done last year and in previous years. Really I do not know why the Estimates of the University have not been supplied to us. Perhaps the Government wants us not to discuss on the estimates of the University.

Now I will proceed with the regular observations on the Budget.

The aim of any budget is to ensure an equitable distribution of the burden of taxation on the people. It also reveals the planning of the National Activities of a State in the coming year on the basis of the experiences gained in previous years. In the light of these tenets, I wish to make a comparative analysis of the Budget of our State with the Budgets of other States. The Central budget which exhibits a revenue of 437·3 crores of rupees inclusive of revenue on customs reveals a national activity of Rs. 13 per individual while the State of Mysore reveals a national activity of Rs. 22 per individual. The budget of Madras reveals a national activity of 10·5 while that of the Corporation of Bombay 34·3. The national activity of the Corporation of Bombay is heavy because the principal of *quid pro quo* is in operation in Bombay, *i.e.*, payment for services rendered. In the light of these things it is very necessary to consider whether the heavy national activity per individual in the State is justifiable. That can only be done by taking into consideration the income per capita in Mysore State.

As it is, it is very clear that 80 per cent of the population of the Mysore State are farmers and therefore their income is mainly composed of agricultural income. There are other States wherein the population of the farmers is heavy. For example, in Bihar 82 per cent of the population are farmers; in Madras 75 per cent of the population are farmers. In 1880 Dadabhai Navroji gave us the figures of Rs. 60 as the national income per capita. Ever since that date the national income has raisen to about Rs. 240 per capita at present. In a peasant country like ours, I propose to place before this House what the probable national income may be. As I have already said, the income of the 80 per cent of the population is derived from agriculture. What is the actual income that these people get and what is the acreage on which this income is raised? I may submit to this House that the irrigated area of the State bears a percentage of 18 to that of the area sown in Mysore State, while in Madras 32·2 per cent is the irrigated area to that of the area sown. In Bihar 28 per cent is the irrigated area to that of the total area sown. It only reveals how backward we are and how insufficient irrigation facilities are. The percentage here is the lowest. So, in any Budget, a greater amount ought to have been allotted for irrigation facilities. It is only through that that we can increase national income of our State. Coming to the question of national income of the 80 per cent of the population of the State, I would like to point out that it has been accepted that ·35 of a ton is the average production in an acre of land in normal years of good rainfall. Taking this into consideration in terms of money, with the existing prices of fooodstuff, it comes to Rs. 80 per acre. According to this amount, calculated against the total acreage we get the result of 51·64 crores being the total income of the agricultural population of the State. If it is in turn reduced to national income of the agriculturist per capits